

360 ALPHA

FANS: Fuzzing Android Native System Services via Automated Interface Analysis

[Baozheng Liu](#)^{1,2}, Chao Zhang^{1,2}, Guang Gong³,
Yishun Zeng^{1,2}, Haifeng Ruan⁴, Jianwei Zhuge^{1,2}

¹Institute of Network Science and Cyberspace, Tsinghua University

²Beijing National Research Center for Information Science and Technology

³Alpha Lab, 360 Internet Security Center

⁴Department of Computer Science and Technology, Tsinghua University

Background

- ❑ Android native system services provide many fundamental functionalities
- ❑ Meanwhile, they are **attractive to attackers**
- ❑ However, to the best of our knowledge, **existing researches paid little attention to them**

Related work

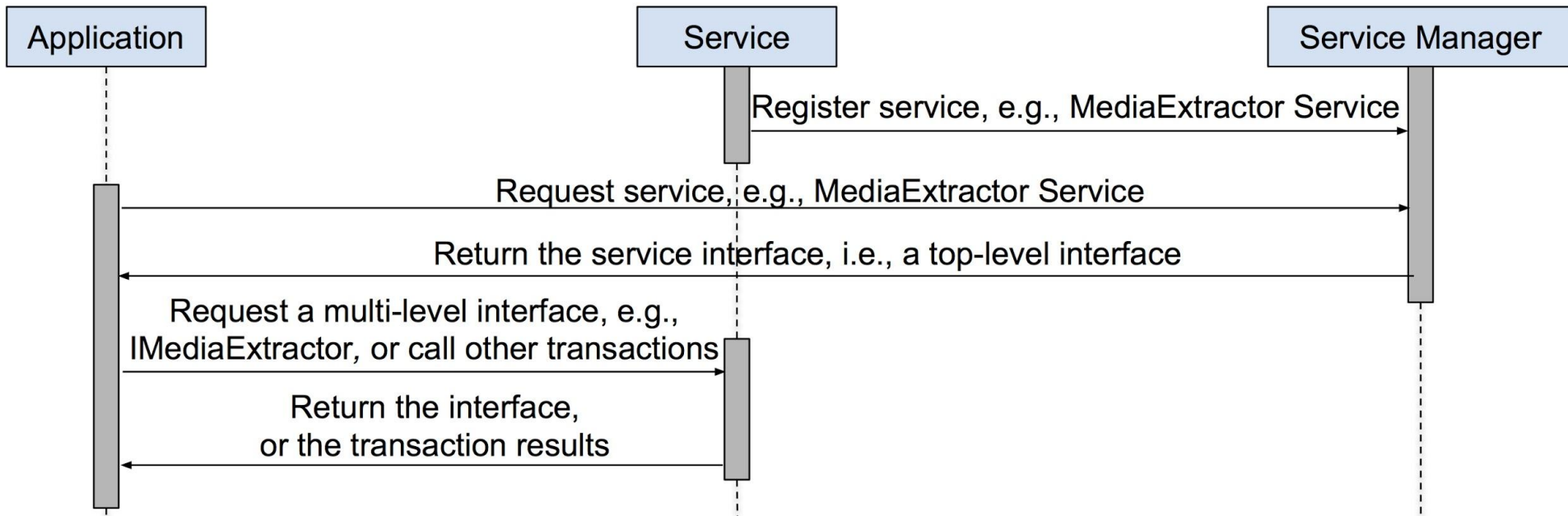
- ❑ Gong^[1] mainly finds system services vulnerabilities **manually**
- ❑ BinderCracker^[2] captures the input model through **app traffic**
 - ❑ Fuzz system services by mutating the traffic
- ❑ Chizpurfle^[3] focuses on the vendor-implemented **Java services**

[1] Guang Gong. Fuzzing android system services by binder call to escalate privilege. BlackHat USA, 2015.

[2] Huan Feng and Kang G. Shin. Understanding and defending the Binder attack surface in Android. ACSAC, 2016.

[3] Antonio Ken Iannillo, et al. Chizpurfle: A Gray-Box Android Fuzzer for Vendor Service Customizations. ISSRE, 2017.

Application-Service Communication Model





Challenges




C1. Multi-Level Interface Recognition

-  Collect all Interfaces
-  Identify multi-level interfaces

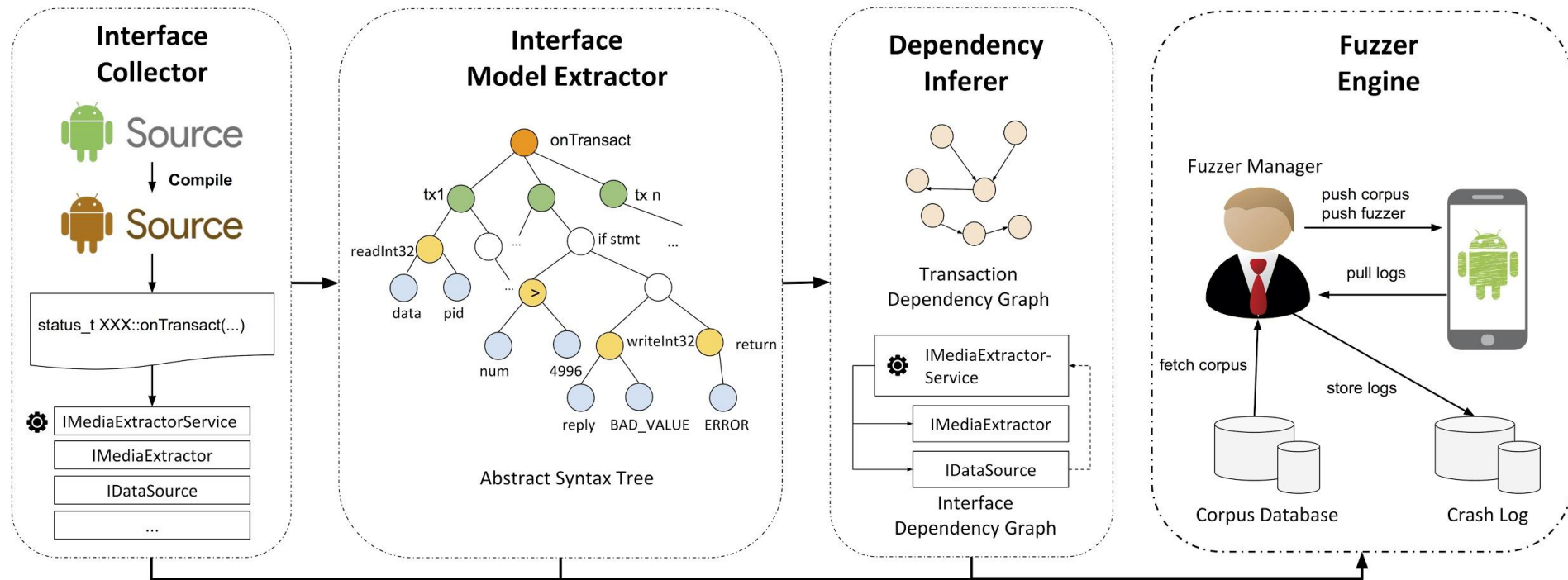
C2. Interface Model Extraction

-  Collect all of the possible transactions
-  Extract the input and output variables in the transactions

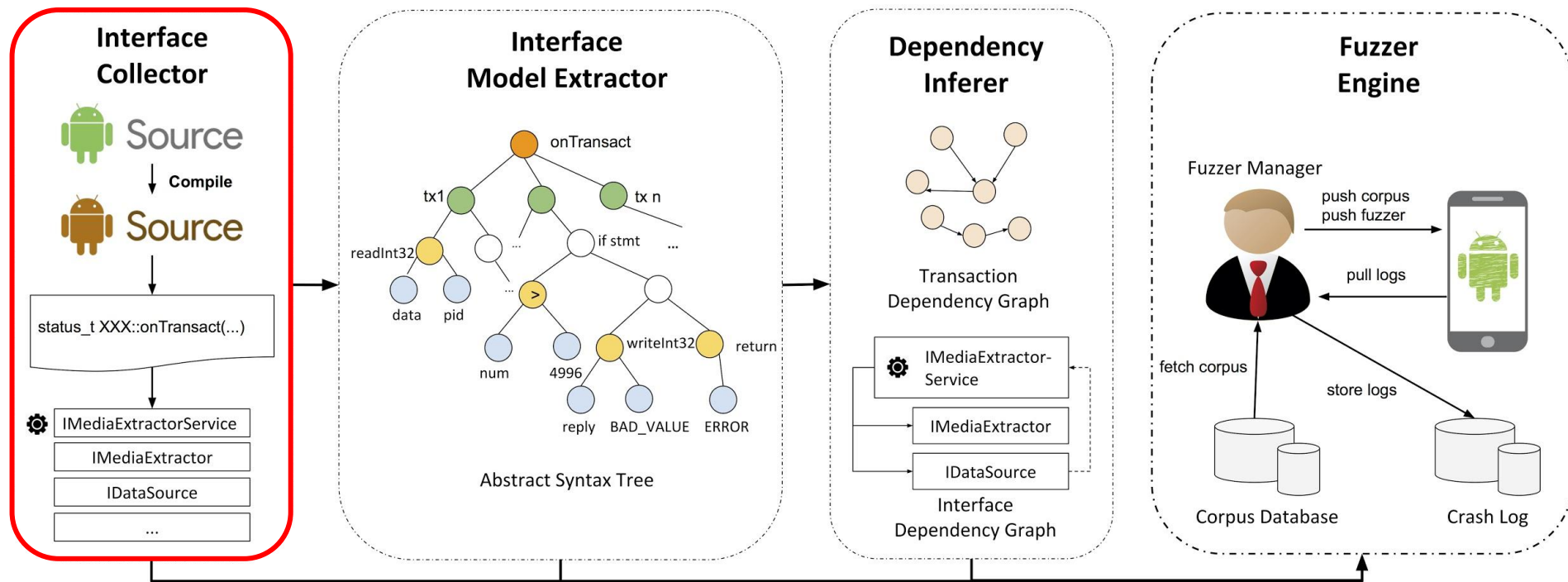
C3. Semantically-correct Input Generation

-  Variable name and variable type
-  Variable dependency
-  Interface dependency

Overview



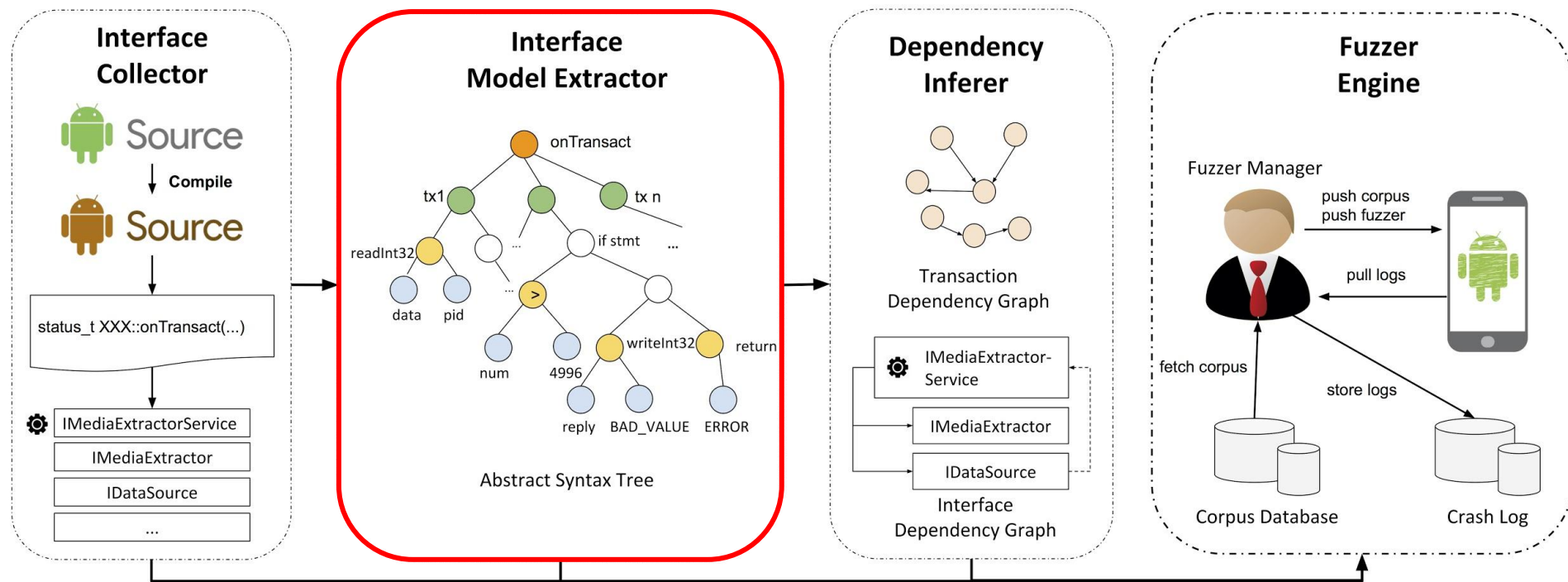
Interface Collector



Interface Collector

- ❑ Interface feature
 - ❑ Services use **onTransact** method to dispatch transactions
- ❑ Collection approach
 - ❑ Compile AOSP and record compilation commands
 - ❑ During compilation, interface-related files will be used
 - ❑ Scan every C++ source file in compilation commands
 - ❑ Seek for those files which contain the onTransact pattern

Interface Model Extractor



Transaction Code Identification

- ❑ Services use onTransact method to dispatch transactions
 - ❑ This process is usually implemented as **a switch statement**
- ❑ Identification Solution
 - ❑ Identify all transactions of a target interface by **analyzing case nodes** in the abstract syntax tree

Input and Output Variable Extraction

- ❑ System services utilize **special methods (e.g., readInt32, writeInt32)** to deal with input and output variables
- ❑ Extract I/O variables through recognizing such methods
 - ❑ **Variable pattern**
 - ❑ Variables might locate in sequential / conditional / loop statements
 - ❑ Sequential pattern, conditional pattern, loop pattern
 - ❑ **Variable name**
 - ❑ **Variable type**




For more details, please refer to the paper.

Auxiliary Information Extraction

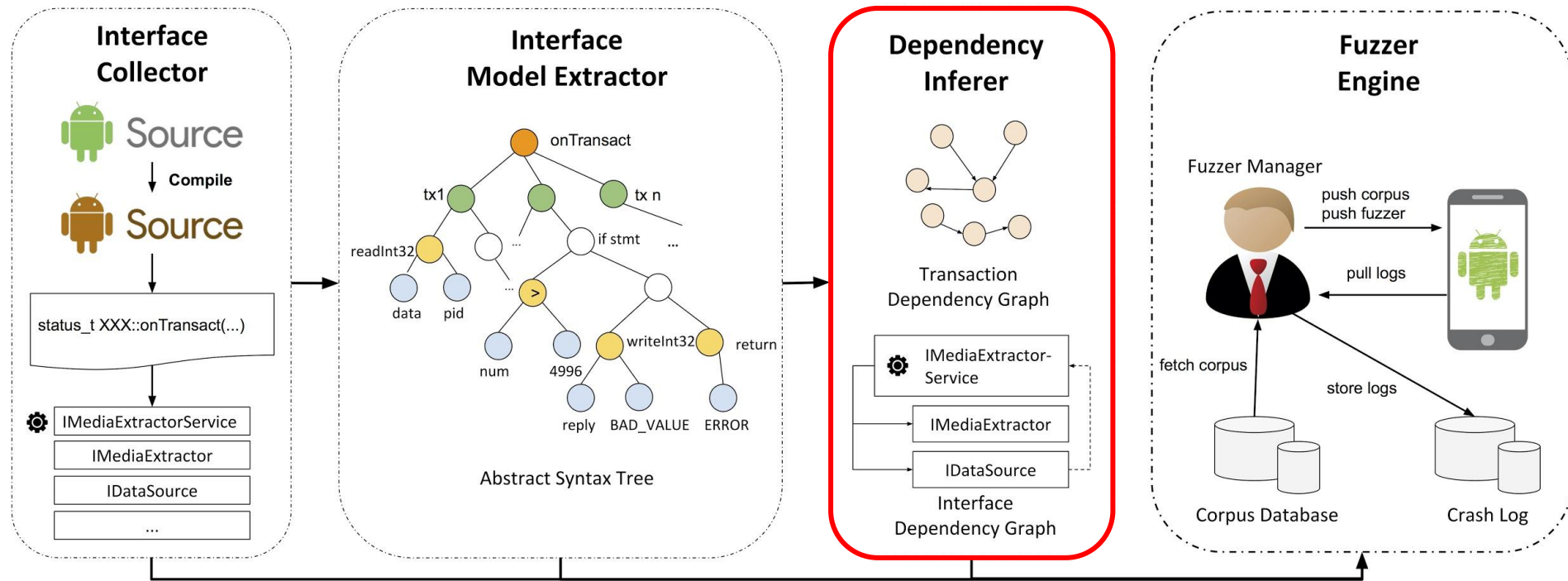
Transaction paths

-  Separated by the return statement

Extract type definition

-  Structure and union definition
-  Enumeration definition
-  Type alias

Dependency Inferer



Interface Dependency

❏ **Generation dependency**

- ❏ writeStrongBinder method

❏ **Use dependency**

- ❏ readStrongBinder method

```
/* The following code is in IMediaExtractorService.cpp. */  
// generation dependency  
sp<IDataSource> source = makeIDataSource(fd, offset, length);  
reply->writeStrongBinder(IInterface::asBinder(source));  
// use dependency  
status_t ret = data.readStrongBinder(&b);  
...  
sp<IDataSource> source = interface_cast<IDataSource>(b);
```

Variable Dependency

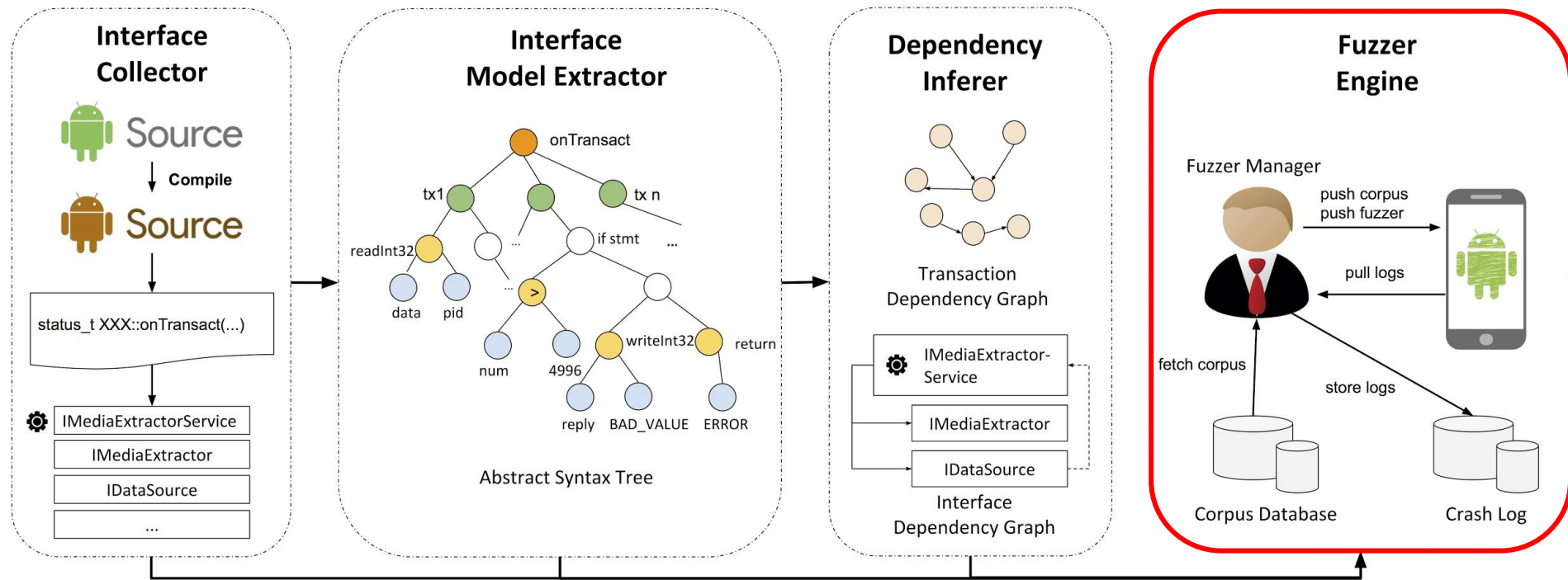
❑ **Intra-transaction dependency, e.g., conditional dependency**

- ❑ It can be inferred when extracting the interface model

❑ **Inter-transaction dependency, inference principles:**




- ❑ One variable is input, and the other is output
- ❑ These two variables are located in different transactions
- ❑ Input variable's type is equal to the output variable's type
- ❑ Either the input variable type is complex, or the input variable name and the output variable name are similar

Fuzzer Engine






Fuzzer Engine

Fuzzer

-  Randomly generate a transaction
-  Generate the corresponding interface
-  Invoke the target transaction

Fuzzer manager

-  Run fuzzer
-  Monitor fuzzer's status and restart fuzzer when finding it exited
-  Synchronize logs from mobile to host

Implementation

- ❑ Language: C++, Python
- ❑ LoC: more than 10,000 lines

Component	Language	LoC
Interface Collector	Python	145
Interface Model Collector	C++, Python	5238
Dependency Inferer	Python	291
Fuzzer Engine	C++, Python	5070
Total	C++, Python	10744

Evaluation

- ❑ Q1. How many interfaces have been found? What is the relationship between them?
- ❑ Q2. What does the extracted interface model look like? Is the model complete and precise?
- ❑ Q3. How effective is FANS in discovering vulnerabilities of Android native system services?

Environment

❏ Host

- ❏ Ubuntu 18.04, i9-9900K CPU, 32GB memory, 2.5T SSD

❏ Mobile Phone

- ❏ 1 Pixel, 4 Pixel 2 XLs, 1 Pixel 3 XL

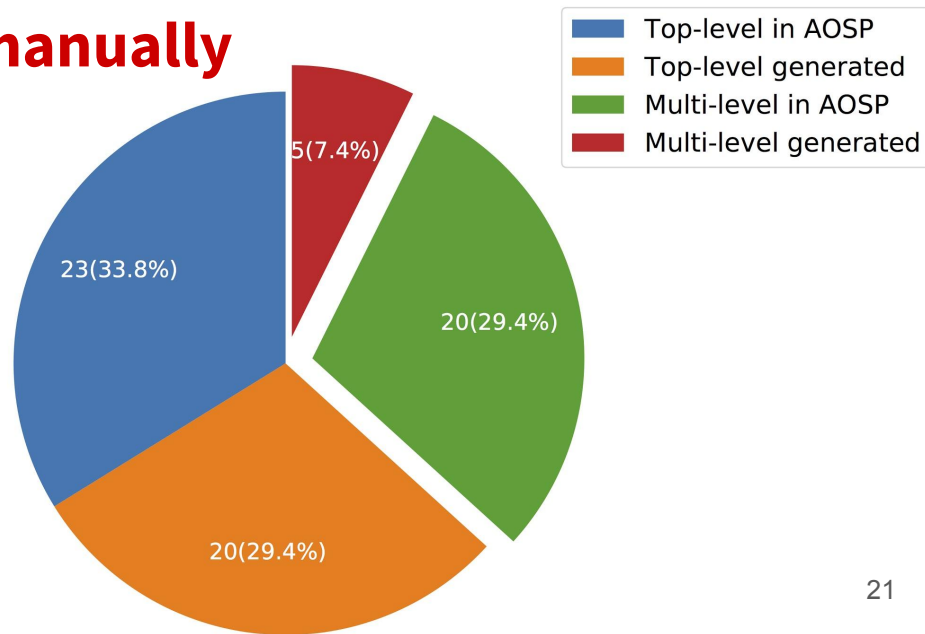
❏ **Android version: android-9.0.0_r46**

- ❏ The source code can be different for different Pixel models
- ❏ We answer the Q1 and Q2 through the experiment results carried out on Pixel 2 XL

Q1 - Interface Statistics

- 43 top-level interfaces
- 25 multi-level interfaces

Most interfaces are written manually



Q1 - Interface Dependency

❏ Interface generation

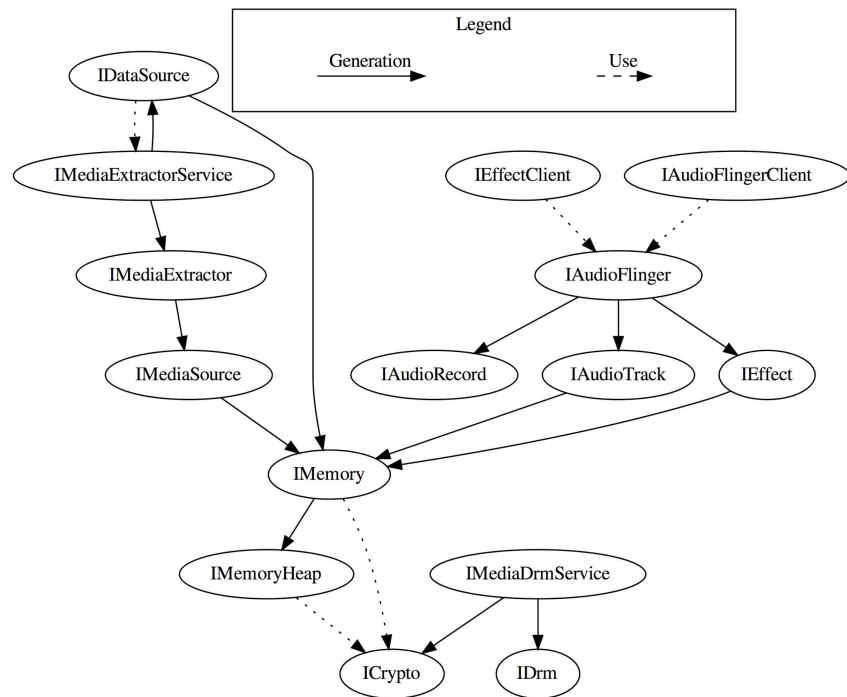
❏ e.g., IMemory

❏ Deepest interface

❏ IMemoryHeap (five-level)

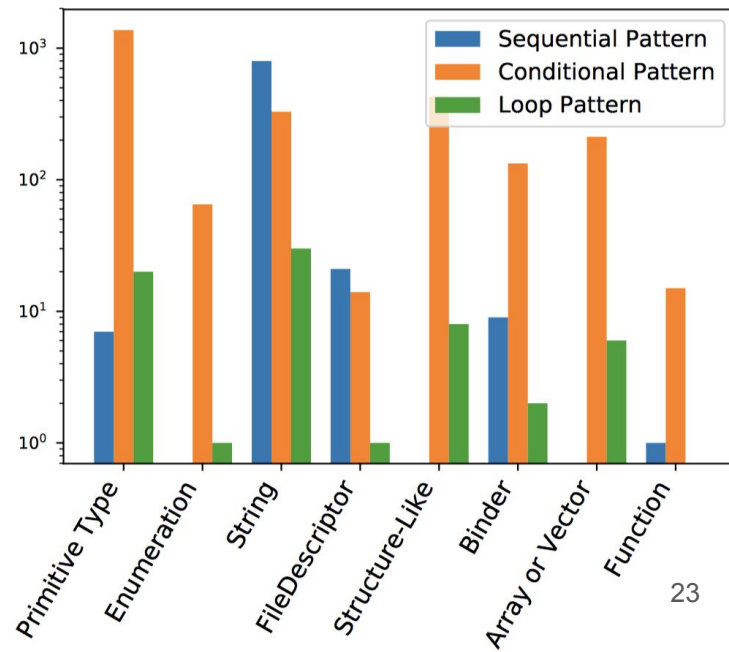
❏ Customized interface

❏ e.g., IEffectClient



Q2 - Extracted Interface Model Statistics

- Transaction
 - 530 transactions in top-level interfaces
 - 281 transactions in multi-level interfaces
- Variable
 - Most variables are under constraint(s)**



Q2 - Completeness and Precision

❑ Background

- ❑ There is no ground truth about the interface model

❑ Methodology

- ❑ Randomly select 10 interfaces
- ❑ Manually check the interface models

❑ Result

- ❑ **Completeness**: all of the transaction codes are recovered
- ❑ **Precision**: almost all variable patterns, variable names, and variable types are recovered
 - ❑ **The imprecision is mainly due to the complexity of the source code**

Q3 - Vulnerability Discovery

- ❑ We intermittently ran FANS for around 30 days
- ❑ FANS triggered thousands of crashes
 - ❑ **30 vulnerabilities in native programs**
 - ❑ **Google has confirmed 20 vulnerabilities**
 - ❑ **138 Java exceptions**
- ❑ Comparison with BinderCracker
 - ❑ BinderCracker found 89 vulnerabilities on Android 5.1 and Android 6.0
 - ❑ FANS discovered 168 vulnerabilities on android-9.0.0_r46

Discussion

- ❑ Improve the accuracy of the interface model
- ❑ Integrate coverage into FANS
- ❑ Improve the efficiency of FANS
- ❑ **Extend FANS to other interface-based programs in Android**
 - ❑ e.g., native system services implemented by vendor, java system services

Conclusion

- ❏ A systematical investigation of interface dependency
- ❏ An approach to automatically extract interface model
- ❏ An approach to infer inter-transaction variable dependency
- ❏ A prototype of FANS
 - ❏ 30 vulnerabilities in native programs and 138 Java exceptions
 - ❏ **Source:** <https://github.com/iromise/fans>

Thanks for listening!
Q & A

Contact: Baozheng Liu, uromise@gmail.com